# AND NEW YORK PRESS.

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#### The Assassination of the Former Czar Nicholas.

The reports of the assassination of have been coming out of Russia and lacking in authority, have received official confirmation through a despatch sent from Moscow by Foreign Minister TCHITCHERIN to the Russian Minister at Darmstadt, Germany, To his brief statement is added by another despatch the detail that the ago between Ekaterinburg and Perm by members of the Red Guard.

The reason that this notification would be sent to the Hessian court all the departments is made. pefore it was made public through other channels is due to the fact that the former Russian Empress was a Princess of Hesse and that her brother is the reigning Grand Duke at Darmstadt, the Hessian capital.

The former Czar was as irresponsible for the conditions that caused his own overthrow as was Louis XVL in parallels. "After me the deluge" might as well have been said by some of his predecessors on the throne as it was by Louis XV. He was the Engight has already expressed, in years attempted to rule the empire.

took on the phases of lusanity, his dealing with a situation like the presunnatural dread of appearing in pubent without a formal communication lic, even when closely guarded by his from a department head. most trusted bands of Cossacks, and of his Tartar-Mongogade monk RASPUTIN.

A weak man under such debilitate of Estimate has conceded it. timized by his own court. His Min- Estimate think so nor not. isters were corrupt and secretly in the service of Russia's enemies. All the seeds of revolution, discontent and opposition sown in the reign of his predecessors by the ablest and the most cunning of the Russian people, the theorists, dreamers, political intriguers and seekers after power, thrived and grew under his feeble and corrupt rule. While he was still fulled into a stupefying sense of security by the victous circle surrounding him, revolution fully equipped of religious scruples, which were and panoplied burst upon him. He was swept from the throne of the all four men were ordered to accept ser poworful Czars, changed in a twink-

he was sent into exile. Exactly how could not establish it, and four, who long he remained in Siberia is perhaps known only to the Government that issued the decree. Some time charges against him were apparently ber and he was tried and guillotined exemption on the ground of conscienthese rulers almost the same number forces would be a matter of no ac of months of terrors and frightful count. But it was necessary that

exiled with his family to Siberia.

What the effect of his death will have upon Russia must be a matter should be used to serve the purposes the terms of a House pair on a dry of conjecture. It would perhaps not of craven or lazy men. be amiss to say that had he lived NICHOLAS would not have been re- closes the difficulty involved in decelt of the House office building when turned to the throne. His hold upon concerning a man's serious convictively manfully put up their dukes and the people was slight as the Russian tions. At first glance it appears sim- argued it out as the Marquis of Czar; the superstitious peasant or the ple and easy to win freedom from QUEENSBERRY advised. older of the Russian conservatives military service by asserting con- It is probable that this sprightly and the Russian priesthood might scientious objections. But these ob- method of determining the rights and have held him in veneration as the jections must hold together under lefts of the fine spun ethics enweb-Little Father, the head of the Church, questioning. They must be of a fibre bing the pair question will be more But he was not an engaging enough to withstand analysis. Few men can popular with a majority of Amercharacter to gather a strong personal following as a pretender.

Again, it may be possible that his to pieces when it is impartially serustepped the main proposition, that

incompetency of the Bolsheviki. The reports have so far given but the ROBESPIERRE and his Terrorists, who for non-inclusion in the army is amazalso fell after they had sent Louis to them are going to be shown up with his death. And out of that overthrow sprang the forces that restored France to sanity. The power that now shall have its turn at the rehabilitation of Russia may be, as some of the despatches indicate, the sturdy soldier Grand Duke Nicholas. He is not the weakling that his PARION RATES

DAILY & SUNDAY . STA.00 S12.00 back to its place as a nation. But Russia has been a world unto itself. controlled by its own rules. To attempt to foretell now the fate that walts it would be to indulge in mere speculation.

That great, unwieldy Russia will get return to reason no one doubts. But when?

#### Perilous Sidestepping.

The Board of Estimate has side tepped the issue of a living salary for the policemen and firemen of New York.

It has, it is true, passed a blanket resolution, nebulous in its character, calling upon department heads to readjust their offices in a manner that will "make funds available to meet the former Czar Nicholas, which in salaries of city employees." This, however, is the assignment of a task which have been often conflicting and that will take months to complete. It is not meeting squarely the acute sit- way provided by law. uation which confronts the police, the firemen, and indeed the city itself.

One way to have handled the case would have been to vote an issue of special revenue bonds large enough to provide an increase of 10 per cent. in ex-Czar was murdered a few days the pay of the two uniformed bodies that are so sorely in need of money for living expenses. This would provide relief until the readjustment of

We regret that the board had neither the courage to take this step nor the courtesy to give to the policemen and the firemen, who had peti tioned the board in a regular and respectful way, a definite answer. Their petitions were referred to their respective Commissioners. If it were not for the gravity of the situation this France, whose fate his so strongly would be ludicrous; for Fire Commissioner DRENNAN appeared recently before the board to indorse the claims of the firemen and Police Commissioner weakest of the family which had for the columns of THE SUN, his hearty support of the patrolmen's request His indecision of character, his ec- We do not know of any rule which centricities of behavior, that at times prevents the Board of Estimate from

THE SEX submits that the Board of his overwhelming fear of his own Estimate, by involving the matter of subjects, were traits known not only policemen's and firemen's pay in a to his court and imperial relations general scheme for salary increases but to the humblest mujik of his that must take months to work out, realm. To these recognized traits of has not been fair to the men whose mental and physical weakness he petition was before them. With many added in the last years of his reign of the uniformed men it is a question an idolatrous worship of all the demanding an immediate answer, material symbolism of the Russian whether they shall have an increase Church, a superstition as markedly of income or leave the city service to take better paying occupations. To lian subjects of the southern steppes, ask them to wait months, with the alien women, which closed on Wednesand a trust in soothsayers, fortune possibility of the city's refusal at the day, was carried on without seritellers, mystics and disreputable, ve- end of that time, is not fair play. nal priests of the type of the rene THE SUN has proved that the increase they ask is deserved, and the Board than was unavoidable. The authori-

ing influences, he was unable to cope | The issue cannot be concealed bewith the growing powers of freedom hind a cloud of technical resolutions. and individualism. The Duma, which New York must pay the police and he professed to have founded, he en- the firemen more or take the risk of tributable to official neglect, lack of couraged one day in its representa- losing many of them. That is a mattion of the Russian spirit of national- ter more important than the change ism and free expression, and next day of a figure in the tax rate-whether attempted to repress. He was vic- the political students in the Board of themselves, and the volunteer work-

# Conscientious Objectors.

The examination, by a special board of 187 conscientious objectors at Camp Gordon has resulted in the acceptance of noncombatant duty by seventytwo, the withdrawal of their pleas by twelve, who had not understood the questions but to them, and the furloughing for farm work at private's pay of twenty-three. These were men proved to be sincerely held. Fiftyvice; if they refuse their duty they will be court-martialled. Four men ling into plain Mr. ROMANOFF and were held for further examination. It was in March a year ago that eight pleaded enemy citizenship but were in the hospital, escaped the ex-

amination. The purpose of the board conductago he was returned to Ekaterinburg ing the examination was to grant exto await his trial at Moscow. The emption from military duty to all Where deliberate evasion of the orthose who deserve it, and to assign der has been attempted the same the same as those against Louis XVI. the shirkers and cowards who asand were embodied in the documents sumed it merely to escape service to which the Bolsheviki had found in duty. The problem of raising men ransacking his palace. Louis was for the army did not influence them. brought in from Versailles in Septem. because the number of men claiming in the January of the next year, tious objection is so small that their Revolution seems to have given both inclusion in or exclusion from the there should be no abuse of the privilege and that no respectable sect

> improvise a dishonest defence of a leans than that adopted in the Sendishonest contention that will not go ate. The talented Texans never side-

ready weary of the excesses and the quickly and glibly told, but the cor roboration comes hard.

Probably the Camp Gordon figure nost meagre of details, but they ap- will prove to be an accurate index of with the sand of sabotage. parently confirm the report that with the situation in other cantonments. the Czar's assassination came also The number of men offering conscienthe overthrow of the Bolsheviki. tious objections to war as a reason out trouble.

#### The Indictment of Mrs. Story.

The law presumes an accused person to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty. The indictment, there fore, of Mrs. WILLIAM C. STORY and her sons for the misapplication of contributions to a war charity should would be. not be regarded as establishing their alleged wrongdoing; for it amounts merely to this: that the evidence laid before the Grand Jury by the District Attorney, in the absence of cona petit jury, when the defendants the beak. Pacifists! have an opportunity to be heard and to meet this evidence against them with counter proof, they may be completely exonerated.

Mrs. Stort is so well and widely known on account of her leadership and activities in the Daughters of he American Revolution that her indictment has naturally produced a painful impression; and all generous minded persons will wish that she may successfully overcome the accusation against which she has been meritorious and necessary increases called upon to defend herself. She is entitled to a suspension of judgment on the part of the public until her case has been determined in the

> Irrespective of the outcome, how ever, the case ought to serve as a warning lesson to all persons concerned in raising money for charitable purposes connected with the war or anything else. When such an undertaking is announced the responsible managers should publish in detail a statement of the expenses which are to be defrayed out of the moneys collected and the names of the persons. firms or corporations to whom payments are to be made, specifying what services they have rendered or are expected to render in furtherance of the enterprise. This might involve some trouble, but it would be an effective safeguard, not only against inexcusable misappropriations but also against unfounded accusa-

tions of wrongdoing. Frank publicity as to all that the promoters proposed to do in efforts to raise money for charity would call forth warnings from the authorities if there was anything contemplated involving a violation of the law, and would thus prevent action which might subject the parties to the painful mortification of being indicted

In these days when we are cor stantly being asked to give and give and give-and when many of us do give to the limit of our ability, no precaution should be deemed too burdensome to assure the people that their money is going where they in tend it to go, and not to the harple which are bred by a great war.

#### The Registration of Germ an Enemy Allen Women.

The registration of German enemy ous friction, and with no greater inconvenience to those whom it affected ties deserve congratulation on the United States Senator by the manner in which they arranged and managed the enrolment. We have heard of no unpleasant incidents atcourtesy or impatience. The police, on whom the burden of labor fell gave another excellent account of ers who assisted them in many precincts are generally described as tactful and helpful.

THE SUN has been informed of or frightened women, whose fears had been aroused by malicious or ignorant gossip, presented themselves for registration in terror of their fate. These women were reassured that no they obeyed the laws and regulations. and went away from the police stations greatly comforted. Such experiences must have a good effect, not only on the individuals directly concerned, but among their friends and acquaintances.

Toward those women who have failed to register the Government has decided to adopt a firm but not vengeful course. Each case is to be considered on its merits. Where honest mistakes have been made the circumstances will be considered carefully. treatment will be given to women that is given to men. Nobody can reasonably complain about this, Enemy aliens have not been used harshly here; they have enjoyed a degree of consideration that ought to convince them of American good will and friendly tolerance.

# The Question of Pairs.

Two gentlemen from Texas, unfortunately divided in opinion as to amendment to some bill, were an The result of the examination dis- added attraction to the neighborhood

precedent, is a proper cog in legislative machinery and should be treated with elbow oil rather than

The Lone Star statesmen's uppercuts and counters were mere emphasis laid upon some feature of the pair, but the propriety of pairhad built upon the ruins of monarchy, ingly small and the frauds among ing was not dodged. They fought out one of experience when I say that a a mere collateral issue as good men and true should when occasion justifles, according to rules; shook hands treat in the basement of Congress a year, I let fail a prophecy. Prophecy again, the entire procession was del-Hall, the hotel opposite the ringside, is dangerous tramping ground for the uged, I included. Here I must explain been parched by legislation they tenderfoot. I said that American genius to New Yorkers: tropical villages have surely would have adjourned to its inviting shades and in gentlemanly manner asked each other what it

How this spirited, pulse stirring parliamentary practice shames the Senatorial method adopted after a century and a quarter's adherence to another procedure. No bones tradiction or explanation, was on its broken there, only revered precedent; tion of the law. Upon a trial before lamps, no Sullivanesque swing on

"You must pair!" "We won't pair!" "You shall pair!" "We can't pair!" No wonder the gentle manly ladies in the galleries listening to these languorous lamentations bowed their plumed lids in shame at such old womanish stuff.

A pair is a pair. It is never a discourse, a colloquy, a few remarks, an extension in the Record. It is possible—what is not?—that pair clerks may misunderstand terms and record them incorrectly. What then-a speech? No, the gloves!

It takes an article of some length in the American Cotton and Wool Reporter to explain "why cotton stays so high." A briefer explanation might be, "Because the cotton States reelect their Congressmen, thereby insuring their chairmanships of important committees, thereby insuring their control of legislation, thereby insuring strict obedience to the rule, 'Hands off cot-

The Hon. CHICK Evans lost a golf match in Minneapolis after being arrested in that cautious town because at home in Chicago. A champion once lost a match on a putting green because a caddie sneezed just as the player was swinging his putter. At a like critical moment, what must be the effect upon a player who yet feels the strong hand of the law on his good putting arm!

Par Western buyers are laying in big stocks of the best silk fabric obtainable. —Trade note.

Then it is Mrs. and the Misses who are instructing the squires to inform their Representatives and Senators in Washington that FLORA McFLIMSE? will have nothing on the belies of the wheat belt if the Government makes \$2.20 instead of \$2.50 a bushel the minimum price for wheat.

New York's neighbor Newark needed a million or so more than she had available at the moment for public work and issued bonds paying 5 per cent, interest. This was an crease over the rate at which she has secured money for some years. The increase was undoubtedly made on the judgment of her Commissioners that the demand of the Federal Government and many industries for money was so great a more inviting rate was necessary to secure buyers. The re- | cordial. sult proves that that judgment was for those financial preachers who are suffering from pains in their theories.

Farmer JIM MARTINE was picked for power that has commanded Hgnay Ford to run in Michigan.

# THE CRIPPLED BEGGAR.

He Does Not Represent the Industrious Self-respecting Majority.

To THE POSTOR OF THE SUN SIE! The public has too often confused the idea of a cripple with that of a beggar. The resulting reaction has done a great injury to the cause of the self-respecting disabled man in regarding him as a subnumber of cases in which bewildered | ject for charity, but not for trade training and employment.

To be sure there is historical prece dent for this attirude, for in past decader and centuries various peoples have con demned the cripple to the status of roadharm would befall them as long as as jester or court fool. And in our experience there is justification in the view. because we have seen many cripples at street corners making public exhibition of their deformity or amputation and soliciting alms of the passers-by. The number of these beggars is small in comparison to the great body of physically handicapped men who are usefully advertised, have made a considerable impression on the susceptibilities of the community, and have reaped a producble harvest. A bank teller reported recently the case of a crippled street beggar whdeposited in a savings account, after paying his living expenses, \$10 weekly.

That the beggar cripple has been per mitted to ply his trade is a great injustice to the disabled men of character and independence. The practice should | playground. have been stopped in the past; it is absolutely necessary that it be prohibited in the future. For with the expectation of our soldiers who will return disabled from the front the public should have no excuse for associating their prospec tive career with that of the mendicant On the contrary every influence should show that physical disability is an obstacle, but easily superable with charac ter and ambition, and that the cripple may be made into a useful and produc-

tive citizen. In several cities there have been in augurated campaigns to drive the crippled beggar from the streets and give him the alternative of productive ployment or a stay in jail. Such efforts ould be imitated in every community and persevered in until the unfortunate conception of the cripple shall exist in

the public mind no more Such activity may well be undertaker as a first step in preparation for the re turn of our disabled soldiers and sattors Douglas C. McMurtrie, Director Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men,

NEW YORK, June 28.

An Official Account of the Work of the Consulting Board.

From a speech by W. L. Saunders at the Sin ner of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Washington, June 21. speak of the Naval Consulting Board; five is quite enough. I speak, alas, as single sentence on this subject might This means that two storms, meeting stir up more trouble for the speaker than a ton of TNT. About a year ago. afterward, and had not the cool re- the Government for glory and a dollar of poesy. Naturally, to come to earth already made substantial progress in wid and we were drenched the grave-that direction. Forthwith I fell into yard was three miles away, and I was the hands of the Phillstines, in modern terms called newspaper reporters. When it was all over and I recovered consclousness a Red Cross nurse seemed to be holding a glass of Jersey lightan English Tommy who was convalescing from his first dose of trench war- act in a human way. While harangu-fare. A visitor at the hospital asked ing with myself and my scruples, we face sufficient to make out a viola- no Corbettic leads for an opponent's fare. A visitor at the hospital asked him to describe the wonderful sensation of being in a battle. He said, "First you 'ear an 'ell of a noise, then you 'ear the nurse say, 'You better drink a little

of this." Well, I fear that the German submarine, like the liar, the thief, the murderer and the rattlemake, will be always with us in this war; but, thanks to the English and American navies, aided by civilian workers, this dishonest practice no longer threatens starvation or disaster to civilized nations. The British Prime Minister is my authority for the statement that the is no longer a menace, but is still a nulis an awful nulsance. I should call it a damnable nuisance. As to the part taken by the Naval

Consulting Board I quote from the recent annual report of the Secretary of

the Navy: "The work of the board, organized and approved by Congress in 1915, has increased very materially in importance and volume. Some time before the active entry of this country in the war the board called a special meeting, to which were invited some fifty of the leading scientists and industrial managers, whose special study fitted them to advise on the methods of meeting the submarine problem. Plans were imfield to develop a means of preventing destruction of vessels and of defeating the U-boat. The investigation was divided according to the experience of the different members and associated scientists, and with the cooperation and valuable assistance of the various manufacturing companies interested a highly developed system of team work has been attained and results accomplished not dreamed of at the beginning of the war.

And again: "Valuable assistance has een rendered merchant shipping by the board's activities. Through its initiative, counsel and work the United States Shipping Board formed its ship protecthe protection of merchant ships, and to this committee was detailed one of the consulting bo. "In most experienced members, qualified in shipbuilding and board's work has resulted in materially reducing the shipping risk, with a conlowering of marine insurance

rates." The board has stimulated interest in war problems. It has stirred a patriotic spirit and effort among inventors. More than 65,000 suggestions and plans have

been considered and acted upon Our relations with the bureau chiefs and other officers of the navy are most Individual members of the wrong; the bonds were sold to deal- time to time called into action to aid ers at practically 4 per cent, premium, an executive in designing or building extelled in the pharmaceutia of the medething of value in the war service. they could resell to investors at a While there are many standing commitprofit. There seems to be a text here tees covering different fields of scientific work, yet each member is a committee unto himself in cooperating with naval officers.

Through the vision of Secretary Daniels this board was created about one and a half years before the United States entered the war. This act of early preparedness resulted in the survey and listing of all the manufacturing indusof the country, a useful thing which had not been done before. That survey, fully card indexed, is now serving its purpose, bringing promptly and efficiently all the resources of the nation to the aid of the army and navy.

More than this should not be said a the present time of the work of this board. If any one would like to ask questions I shall be glad to answer them-after the war is over,

# The Wasteful Feed Bag.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE WILL some one please compute, in tons, the total waste of oats in the streets throughout the land, made possible by the use of faulty feed bags on horses heads? Besides littering the streets, the waste that goes on daily seems a gross offence when the call for economy in every foodstuff is so incessant. Why doesn't the Department of Agriculture obviate waste and yet provide comfort life. BROOKLYN, June 28.

# Dead Trees in Central Park.

the numberless dead trees I notice in our sawed into suitable lengths, to the poor? As an admirer of trees I think it would very greatly add to the beauty of our H. B. BRUNDRETT. NEW YORK, June 28.

# Acme of Woe.

Knicker-Of all sad words of tongue or Bocker-The saddest are those of a enell your wife has sharpened.

# The Glorious Fourth in Nancy.

They are going to celebrate the Fourth in Nancy; To whoop it up with L'Oncie Sam, they Considerable doings, plain and fancy,

Will decorate the menu for the day The kids no doubt will be on hand in

Nancy. Their shrill "Heep! Heep!" will make the welkin ring.

And their eyes will pop their sockets when
the pin wheels and the rockets And the Homan candles do the usual if you're really going to do it right in

To frequent a good cabaret no man to follow beer to the death. Get the water pitcher ready, M. le Maire. need to be ashamed. It is not a sin earn in English, "Fellow cits," hand the old bald cagle fits. And you'll give an imitation more than MAURICE MORRIS.

With Herolem and Stimulants He Dodges Death.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In 1903 the entire English and American (five) population of Apia were attending our Consul's funeral. The cortege left the residence. Yours truly was among the hundred followers. Suddenly the most wonderful of tropical rainstorms raged from opposite directions, clashed into each other with the vehemency of a torwhen I was only a freshman, serving nado. To describe it requires the splendor would solve the submarine menace and only one street, an unpaved road; houses that the Naval Consulting Board had are far apart. When the storm was one mile away from my small shanty provoked without foresight. Before my mind stalked the dread phantom of tropical fever, which must be evaded in spite of a fureral. Our dear Consul had decame in sight of the hotel. This decided me to act promptly. To my ten friends I said: "Me for the hotel. Come follow me. Why don't they halt the funeral for an hour, till the rain stops? pracession passed on. The next day, most of those who went to the graveyard, three miles in a fever infusing downpour, were wailing in the throe of tropical fever, while I and my friends had been saved by our timely rush to the barroom. Each hotel there, only three, has a bar, just like in New York. Another incident, more serious than

he foregoing, happened some afterward. Adventurous as a Stanley. I proposed to myself a walk to a plan invited me to inspect his grounds. I started at about 9 A. M. Three hours afterward, after trodding up and down hill, through the "bush," &c., at las lunch he showed me around. Again, unsolicited, a deluge poured upon us Drenched (there I had nothing on but a shirt, trousers, shoes and socks and the house in the rain. "Let my wife dry your shirt," said my host. "You'll catch the fever if you don't." At 3 P. M. I extended my thanks to him. The tropical sun poured his malignant rays upo mediately made to investigate every me, when at 4 P. M., pressing through the low bush, I suddenly felt enfeebled. Here I was two hours away from Apia With heroic effort I strode on, well fever would seize me. On, on! At last, at 6 P. M. I turned to right, saw the beach and ocean a quarter of a mile away. Relief urged me to conquer There-I saw the veranda of my hotel. To the bar. Inside, I dropped to the floor, convulsed and weak.

"Why, man, you've got an attack of the worst fever." "Take quintne," another advised. My will had not quite deserted me. Up I stood, "A pint of your Australian claret. First a good old cocktail." These I guiped down. supper I had another pint of claret After, till bedtime, I managed, off and on, ten gins and whiskeys. But after the second pint of wine my powers re turned. And at bedtime I had laid low the dragon fever, to the surprise of all the veterans at the hotel.

This proves that I had doctored my self with the simplest, most inexpensive medicines, minus the exorbitant fees of a practitioner, whose advice would have caused obligation to be bedridden &c. Do you see the monster sickness colling ahead of you? Do no wal Heroically dash your spear of quick powerful treatment upon the dragon board, like naval attaches, are from swiftly cured. Then let the benefits of alcohol, taken judiciously, be properly

ical profession Louis M. Eilshemius, Humorist at Times. New York, June 28.

# GREAT CITIES' MORALS.

New York Has at Least a Cleaner Look Than the Teuton Capitals.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: New

York is the cleanest of the capitals of the world in regard to morals. justly one must know about the morals of the other big cities like Berlin and What decent man was no Vienna. shocked by the open and brazen solicitations of thousands of painted womer on Friedrichstrasse and Leipzigerstrass Berlin, on the Graten, Ringstrasse or Kaerthnerstrasse in Vienna? In many other streets, in a great number of coffee houses, restaurants and hotels of both Teuton capitals, the immoral traffic is a recognized industry. Its victims number militons. Open and commercialized vice in all its forms attack without fear or shame at day and night averywhere the stranger and resident of both capitals. The same conditions of hands drew an imaginary ring around I trust that my letter may be seen by immorality in different degrees are pres-

ent in other European cities. Europeans and travellers in general are surprised and delighted to find in New York such a big city, such a rich city, where the women are so pretty well dressed, free and bent to enjoy a city so very clean morally, so very free from the open, commercialized forms of vice. Vice is present in New York, but hidden. Poverty, intemperance, bad surroundings and a defective mental makeup recruit victims of To the Epitor of The Sun-Sir: Would | vice in every community, village or city, not be a wise act to cut down at once It thrives in darkness and isolation bet ter than in the brilliant lights of cab-

> New York cannot be an exception that regard, but I venture the opinion that it has less of the hidden sort of vice, taking into consideration the population, than smaller cities, because i offers to young and mature a greater variety of clean amusements, which is the safest preventive of immorality. I hidden vice is rampant, does it not reflect rather on the inefficiency of sermons and the methods of preachers than on a universal badness of a whole community? Preachers must attack vice at its sources and abodes, not from New York has cleaner morals than

other capitals because: The American woman is more gen uinely admired and better respected than the women in other countries. The American woman is better protected by laws than her sisters in other

The American man is morally cleaner than other men and more of a real gen tleman in regard to women, even when

and very human. To hear a catchy pictures, is only a gratification of man's shown me by the managers, the employ-

# assassination will sober Russia, al- tinized. The initial falsehood is pairing, having the authority of THE NAVAL CONSULTANTS. LOUIS IN THE SOUTH SEAS. DEAR, LOVELY CHELSEA IN THE DAYS OF JIM FISK.

A Neighbor's Recollections of the Mansfield, the Colonel's Gum Shoes and the Eric Railroad Fights and Injunctions.

ip many interesting recollections. It was Colonel Jim Fisk lived and from which se had a covered way leading to his box n the Grand Opera House, previously called Pike's Opera House, after the Mansfield lived but a short time, as Colonel Fisk soon installed her in the high tooped four story brown stone house next to that known as the Langtry This was torn down within a year, giving place to the apartment now on its site and on that of its neighbor. Strange to say, not a word of its passing appeared in the three morning papers which I read, and stranger still,

the all seeing Sun missed the incident, unless I overlooked the paragraph The Colonel furnished the house in the grandest style and presented it to Josie, who lived there in affluence. My resiience was a block away, and I passed there every evening in going home, and was a common sight to see her waitng coach with black horses and white harness with silver trimmings, rivalling in gorgeousness that of the deceased Helmbold's, except that he sported four horses. With the resplendmatch. Often have I seen a crowd and ground the corner of Twenty-third standing to gaze awefully at her as she street on Eighth avenue with fists, clubdescended the high stoop to her car- and bludgeons, in addition to the legal riage.

said to be the chief characteristics of by his favorite lieutenant, one Tommy feminine beauty in the Turkish eye, and Lynch, a man well known around the the Mansfield certainly would have held first place in any pasha's household, for tation owner who a week before had she was big and fat and fair and near-

ing forty. Matters must have sone on neacefully and uneventfully with her and the Colonel for a long time, because nothing as was Fisk's, and people would hasten appeared in the papers about them and to look at the morning paper to setheir domicile till Ed Stokes made her | what Tommy Lynch had d acquaintance, getting a footbold in the fections, and the more elderly Colonel's avenue, generally to be seen sunning nose was put out of joint. Then way- himself in front of the Old Homestead, flow of stormy scenes which were continued down the steps and sometimes to of rendezvous with his men during the and on the sidewalk.

One fateful day Josie, by virtue of its being actually her house, ordered the tles. Colonel out, and his rubber overshoes, ommonly called "gums," were thrown down the steps after him. This led to the blood feud between him and Stokes, till one day after a case in the Special Sessions, in which Fisk was triumphant and in which was shadowed forth the imminent breaking up of Stokes's oil refinery business in Long Island City, which Colonel was attacking in revenge for the loss of his Josie, Stokes followed him from the court house and shot him on the stairway of the Grand Central Hotel.

Any old timer who remembers G. I. Fox's burlesque of "Richelieu," then being played at Niblo's Garden, will recollect that Richelies, when setting out to visit the Grand Monarque, called to faithful Joseph, "I say, Joe, old boy, bring me my Twenty-third street gums.

THE SUN had a column on the inciient of Fisk's expulsion from the house and the tossing of his overshoes after him, which was very amusing, and jokes about one's "gums" were rife for a long time afterward.

Your correspondent's reference to the Eric Railroad headquarters in the Grand House revives some stirring scenes, days of injunctions, mandamuses, seizures with court orders and without tween sheriff's deputies and Fisk's and Gould's henchmen, which gave special interest to the daily papers and were the Colonel, and the regiment was then public looked first at the Fisk-Erie headines to see what the opposing armies had accomplished the day and night before, because many of Fish's and Gould's martest moves were executed at night through injunctions granted overnight

Erie's affairs brought. Injunctions followed injunctions so

Injunctions were the laughing topic of the town and all sorts of jokes on them fore and after he was hurt, and was were in order. In the play of "Riche- not very far from him when he was lieu" it will be remembered that the carried to his home on Twenty-third Cardinal boldly faces his enemies, and street. Why any one should Booth was so grand in this, defying his action on that memorable day is them, and sweeping his hand in the air beyond my comprehension around his frightened ward he tells them at them the curse of Rome."

no mark, and then, imitating Booth's Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. grand style, said, "Step but one foot within you charmed circle and I burl ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 27.

desire for artistic impressions. The ment bureaus of these industries. In show is not sin if the listener is not a only one mill could I find any authentiq sinner.

miserable and unhappy without those a turnover of 1,000 operatives, one man products of brilliant minds. We need had gone because of been; he said that both the Sunday papers and the Sun- he went 85 per cent, on a day sermons. To produce them labor and 15 per cent, because he had got a must be employed. In Europe Sunday better job in Lowell newspapers. Sunday performances in theatres, Sunday games and concerts ton and heard the men of Detroit bring are the rule. The Old World is not so evidence of the effect of prohibition o wicked or unconcerned about the eternal the largest dry City that we have fires, but is convinced that many clean amusements on Sunday are the best prevention of vice. Dr. Julius Hupent. NEW BRITAIN, Coun., June 28.

BEER AND THE WORKMAN, thath firms are making ships for us

#### Some Figures to Prove That They Are Not Inseparable.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The papers have given great publicity to the statements of Mr. Hurley and Mr. Colby of the Shipping Board to the effect that efficiency in shippards will be decreased if beer is taken from our workmen. While not discussing here the merits of war prohibition, I do feel that such statements as the above, for whatever purpose uttered by men close to the Administration, might hurt the ratifica- city there has been one day in Detropurpose uttered by men close to the tion of permanent national prohibition since the advent of prohibition whe if allowed to stand unchallenged. After there had been no arrest, no accident hearing them in Washington I went my- and no theft. self to Manchester, N. H., a city that went dry on May 1, 1918. It has about that the shippards of Portsmouth has he has not the polished manners of some 80,000 Inhabitants, about 60,000 being suffered no loss of men owing to prothose foreigners supposed by Mr. Hurley | hibition.

There are four great industries in the city, employing altogether about 22,000 is simply ridiculous to say that men song, to see a beauty, a clever dance, operatives, mostly foreigners. I inter- will leave if you take away beer, an artistic arrangement of colors in live viewed, through the great courtesy

"Old Timer's" letter in THE SUN brings | at you an Erie injunction." at which they all fied so precipitately that they carried away parts of the scenery in their rush.

But one day the tables were turned on Fink by the inv stigating committee getting an injunction from an up-State Judge dissolving all previous injunctions and enjoining, or "injuncting," them from preventing a full inspection of the Erie's books, which act they were informed of by telegraph the same aftersoon, and that night, before service of it, they got out all the company's books, loaded them in powboats and took them over to Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City. which for a while was the Erie's office and headquarters. The sight of so many books being rushed out of the building at night and trucked in wild haste down an alarm which caused some sher.ff deputies to get to work, and they set out in a rowboat after the last one, in which was Fisk himself guarding the most treasured books, probably the records of stock issues, but when the officers of the law saw the malefactors' hoat pass the centre of the Hudson, thus techni cally putting them in New Jersey boun

darles, they gave it up. Many were the fights in the building struggle always going on. These serim mages were managed in Fisk's interes Johnny on the spot all the time for the Colonel, and at the shortest possible notice could assemble a crowd of fighters to do battle for his employers. His name was as much in every one's mout-For many years after Fisk's death

years of active operations on his part in helping to light Jim Fisk's Erie bat-It was to ay years ago that I last saw him. a slender, medium sized mat. frail rather than robust, but with snappy black eves denoting flerceness and determination even then, although his hair

third streets, which was his favorite place

was turning white and he walked heavily and rheumatically with a cane. Those certainly were picturesque days but it is a comfort for investors in rallroad stocks and bonds that they are no

#### A Witness Confirms the Story That the Colonel Was Disabled.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In July, 1871, the Orangemen of New York city had arranged to parade on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. The Governor of New York, fearing trou ble from the Celtic Irish, ordered out several regiments of the National Guard, and these were stationed up and down Eighth avenue, as the line of march was from Twenty-ninth stree

and Eighth avenue. If my recollection serves me, it was sixth streets that stones and other missiles began to rain down upon the pa raders, and shots were fired from the tops of buildings at the Twenty-fifth street corner. The Ninth regiment was stationed in this particular locality un Some one threw a missile and disabled Braine and Major Hitchcock. An order been hurt. The shots took effect on the buildings opposite and brought down some snipers on top of the corner building at Twenty-fifth street, and also some in the crowd. There was but one by the complaisance of Judges before voiley fired, and the crowd dispersed stiom Fish always managed to have the quickly, after which the procession pro-

ceeded without further molestation. It is a matter of fact that Colonel rapidly and bewilderingly that it was Fisk was in his shirt sleeves, having impossible to know where either side come from his office to take command of his regiment, and Mr. Weeks's state ment is correct. I saw Colonel Fisk he-

Colonel Fisk always had a good word that if they enter the charmed circle he for the boys, and surely endeared himhas so drawn around her he will "hurl self to them by reason of his many kindnesses and acts of courtesy when In the burlesque of the play Fox pro- he was owner of the Grand Opera House, duced a lump of "chalk" as big as a I am glad that Mr. Weeks took occawatermelon, and handling it with both sion to write the letter to THE SUN, and the harassed garl, imaginary, for it made some of the old members of the Ninth

JON H. HARR.

case of a foreigner leaving the town on Concerning Sunday papers, we can't account of his beer being taken away live without them. Millions would be in the McElwain shoe factory, out of

Yesterday I sat all day in Washing-Detroit has about 800,000 inhabitants. It apeared that both Mr. Farr, president of the American Shipbuilding Association, and John R. Russell, president of the Great Lakes Engineering Company say that foreigners do not leave when beer is withdrawn, but remain like any good patriot and give, like any other abstinent human being, increased efficiency. Detroit's experience shows it S. S. Kresge told of the effect of prohibition on the Herry Ford Motor Company, employing 40,000 men, thus:

PAILED TO REPORT. First Monday in April, wet ..... 2624

First dry Monday ...... 1824 Second dry Monday ..... 1503

Arthur J. Davis of Boston showed In short, as the mill managers of

Manchester and Nashua, N. H., said. " E. TILTON

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 28.